

Friday Morning, August 9, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements must be paid for in advance unless otherwise stated.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly rates will be furnished at the lowest cash rates, and no exception will be made to this rule.

Will there be War?

Every day the electric current flashes through the cable to inform us of a dread that pervades the European mind of an impending calamity. Where the bolt that is destined, perhaps, to overwhelm nations by its shock will strike, can only be conjectured now. So numerous are the complications of European politics that powers we least suspect of having clashing interests or hostile intentions may be found to-morrow grasping each other's throats with the fury of giants engaged in a death-struggle. The late London Conference was regarded as the panacea—the cure-all—of the differences between France and Prussia. The Duchy of Luxemburg was declared by the Conference to be neutral territory and France repudiated its offer to purchase the coveted piece of real estate, while Prussia withdrew her garrison from the fortresses of the Duchy, and England guaranteed its integrity—bought a peace—and bought it at the fearful price of an obligation to take part in the next war between Germany and France—a price undecided as to extent, object or alliances. The wisdom of buying a peace at so colossal a figure when the territory in dispute is really of not the smallest importance to Great Britain is questionable—especially when we find that in place of earning, France and Prussia are increasing their armaments as rapidly as though there had never been a Conference. Certainly, there was a show at reduction; but it was only a subterfuge, after all. The reduction of the French army consequent upon the favorable issue of the Conference does not amount to more than 18,000 men, and the increase in the preceding month was estimated at little less than 80,000. We also learn that 40,000 horses have been lately bought by the French Government, and 3,000 more ordered in Hungary, even after the close of the Conference. The quantity of corn and oats exported to France from Germany and Poland within the last two months is greater by the *Spener Zeitung* to be far stated than the provisions required from abroad in years of scarcity, and our later despatches say the fear of war does not seem to be much allayed in Paris. Trains are carrying ammunition and other material to Strasburg and Metz, and 6,000 horses have been purchased by Prussia in Hungary, while the Nassau and Hesse Cassel reserves have been embodied. What do these preparations indicate if they do not mean war? The impression is gradually gaining ground that there has been no genuine peace—no amicable settlement of the difficulties between the two great continental rivals. Napoleon gained by the Conference all he expected to gain—all his demands comprehended before the meeting. With the Prussian garrison withdrawn from Luxemburg and the fortress leveled with the ground, a road is opened for French troops to the Rhine through German territory. Napoleon gained by the Conference, without the expenditure of a franc or the loss of a man, the reduction of a fortress that by going to war would have cost him millions of francs and a hecatomb of men. But it will be urged should France seize Luxemburg, Great Britain having guaranteed its integrity will be compelled to interfere to save it. True; but Luxemburg is not the only piece of real estate that England has guaranteed to its present holders. The integrity of Belgium, and we think, Holland, both of which lie between Napoleon and the coveted territory on the Rhine, were guaranteed by her in 1831, so that France incurs no additional risk by the promises of Great Britain at the last Conference. Nor will the guarantee prevent war—indeed, it may serve to hasten the catastrophe, for Prussia, having secured an ally in Great Britain, and impressed with the idea that whether she seeks it or not she must soon measure arms with her French rival, may force a collision upon France. The position of Russia in the present crisis is difficult to determine, but there are many who imagine the Czar has purchased the neutrality of France in case of another invasion of Turkey, by engaging to cast its moral weight in favor of the aggrandizement of the Rhenish Provinces by the latter power. Such a treaty may or may not be in existence; but the impression is now universal, that the Conference, in place of averting a great calamity, has merely delayed it until a "more convenient season."

A young lady, after reading attentively the title of a novel called "The Last Man," exclaimed, "Bless me, if such a thing were to happen, what would become of the women?" We think a more pertinent inquiry is, what would become of the poor man?

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES

QUEENSLAND, Aug. 8.—Governor Seymour left here yesterday morning, and must have reached William Creek the same evening, and Grouse Creek to-day. Matters remain the same as before reported on the Creek. Will telegraph particulars of interview with the miners so soon as received.

More Outrages on the Plains.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 8.—The Indians are encamped in force within two miles of Plum Creek, on Union Pacific Railroad. It is hoped that a party will get through from Fort McPherson to-morrow.

JULIUSBURG, Aug. 8.—We have the following particulars of the capture of a train of cars lately reported. The Indians captured a party of five men with a hand car on their way to repair the telegraph line. Two of the party were killed and one wounded, the other escaped. They then managed to throw a freight train coming west off the track when they pounced on the men, they killed them all except the conductor, and burned the entire train, with contents. No trains have passed the break. A passenger train, due here yesterday, is expected to arrive this evening. No train left here either yesterday or to-day.

Prussia.

[London Times Correspondent.]

BERLIN, May 31.

Yesterday afternoon the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Vladimir arrived at Potsdam, in company with the King, who had joined them at the Berlin terminus. The Royal travelers were ceremoniously received by the Princes of the blood, the generals of the garrison, and the great dignitaries of State. This afternoon his Russian Majesty, whose suite includes the best known names of the Empire, such as Adolphe, Schuvaloff and Dolgorouff, will continue his journey to Paris. That he is also attended by Prince Gortschakoff and Privy Councillor von Hantig, the Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is, perhaps, the most significant feature of the trip. Baron Talleyrand and Count Reventlow, respectively the French and Austrian Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, passed through Berlin two days ago en route for Paris and Vienna.

King William, too, has made up his mind to visit Paris after all, and will set out on the 4th proximo. To reconcile his wish of being there at the same time as the Czar and the desire expressed by the Emperor Napoleon to receive the two important guests separately, the King will arrive a few days after, and it seems, leave a day or two before the Czar. But this latter intention is not unalterably fixed. The King will be accompanied by Generals von Moltke and Treskow, Count Goltz, Adjutant General Prince Anton Radzivil, and last, but not least, Count Bismark and two of his confidential agents in the Foreign office. Count Bismark was at first rather unwilling to be of the party, and determined to go only in consequence of the King's request. When his presence at the triple interview had been decided upon, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, not, I suppose, without taking counsel of the higher spheres, published a few violent lines against a recent article in the same paper. This rude effusion actually depreciated the visit of the Count, designating him as one who had mystified France. That the *Kreuz Zeitung* averred—his policy had tended to benefit his own country rather than foreign States, and was more highly praised by his compatriots than by the French, was a circumstance not likely to be blunted in any civilized part of the world. The *Pays* having further observed that if the Count were inconsiderate enough to come he would be treated with respectful courtesy, notwithstanding all that had gone before, the *Kreuz Zeitung* also took occasion to retort that respect on the part of the *Pays* would be more desirable to him than familiarity. Count Bismark, the angry reply concluded, was in the happy position of one who could afford to dispense with the affection of the *Pays*, while he had the grateful acknowledgments of Germany. A strange prologue to the journey, this bandying of words between two Ministerial papers. But the uncertain relations between Prussia and France are reflected in more than one Government organ. It has excited no little attention here, for instance, that the *Journal de l'Empire* was ordered and the *Presse* suffered to insult the Crown Prince during his few days' sojourn in Paris. The first-mentioned paper went so far as to say that his Royal Highness had been obliged to postpone his excursion, having been delayed by a delay in his visit to Hanover; previous to his departure. It would really appear that more is required than the evacuation of Luxemburg to restore cordiality between Bismark and Hohenzollern. This also peeps out in a chance hit of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which repeats the rumor that Napoleon will visit Berlin and St. Petersburg in the course of September, finishing it, however, off with the addition—"Securely, but not as yet. No, not as yet. The result of the Paris interview is awaited before even the intention can be carried out. The worst is that though Russia is sure to support Prussia to the extent of preventing Austria from recruiting her strength at the expense of Germany, still she cannot be expected to spare the feeling of this Government in matters comparatively small, but in themselves important enough. Russia does not favor the absorption of the South-east States by Austria, but is equally hostile to their political union with the North. In a German war with France she would have no wish to see Denmark ranked among the enemies of this rising nation, but at the same time is not a little irritated by the delay which has taken place in the cession of Northern Schleswig. In a word, Russia neither wishes Prussia to succumb nor to grow from which we may gather that Count Bismark will not be spared the unpopularity of a close alliance, or two, if at the impending Conference he wishes to remain on an intimate footing with Russia, and reestablishable relations with France.

Speaking of North Schleswig, Count Bismark, at a time when a peaceable solution of the Luxemburg controversy could not be foreseen with any certainty, thought it as well to sound the Danish Cabinet on this point. Among other inquiries he begged to ascertain whether the Danish Cabinet were prepared to assume the responsibility of a certain amount of the Schleswig debt, and also to give guarantees that the national rights of the German inhabitants of Northern Schleswig would not be invaded after the reversion of that district to Denmark. To these uncanny questions the Danish Government made no distinct reply, but preferred consulting the Powers before committing itself to any definite course. This is the aspect of things at the present moment, one which in diplomatic language, is styled "pending negotiations."

France.

[From the London Times Correspondent.]

Paris, June 6.

The Emperor of Russia's sojourn in this capital is not passing off with that complete serenity which he and his Imperial host would desire. Wherever he goes, the name of Poland, like the ghost of Banquo at Macbeth's banquet, starts up when least expected. He went on Tuesday, with his sons, to visit the Museum of Clansy, and, as he approached, groups of young men, students of the schools in that learned neighborhood, stood in front of the railing and greeted him with cries of "Vive la Pologne!" When he had done with the Museum he repaired to the Palace of Justice, and as he alighted from his carriage he was saluted by the same unwelcome cry, somewhat more energetic, from another group, in which were some barristers—or, at all events, persons wearing the gown, bands and black barrister. He entered the museum, as is most probable, to visit the halls of the Palace where the Judges sit, he did not persist in it, for the light of steps and the Salle des Pas Perdue were thronged, and there, too, it is probable that the same sounds would have reached his ear. He did not give them the opportunity, for he did not ascend the flight of steps but went straight on to the Sainte Chapelle, and here, too, the name of Poland was heard. He entered the Sainte Chapelle, but his stay in it was of the shortest. He just looked at it, and then left without visiting, as he intended, the interior of the Palace of Justice.

He went on Tuesday night to the Grand Opera in the Rue Lepelletier, where magnificent preparations had been made to receive him. From an early hour in the evening the Boulevard des Italiens was thronged to the great excitement of the French and Polish, and the streets on both sides of the great thoroughfare, from the Rue de la Paix to the Rue Vivienne, or, at least, along it, and unusually strong detachments of police moved about or were placed in line in front of the crowds. At the entrance of the Rue Lepelletier on the Italian Boulevards they were most numerous, as there the pressure was greatest. The street had been well cleaned and sandbed over the cinders and the Russian flags were brilliantly lighted up. The Court tailor at the corner maintained his old reputation as *l'homme le plus éclairé de Paris*. The space in front was strewn with flowers and the facade splendidly illuminated. A considerable number of the boxes and seats had been previously taken for the occasion in order that the audience should be the greater part composed of persons not likely to give expression to any manifest manifestation of State. The boxes were completely filled before half-past eight. At 9½ the roll of drums announced the arrival of the Czar, the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress, and the Princes of Russia, Prussia and the rest of the Imperial family of France. At this moment the crowd on the sidewalks of the Boulevard swayed to and fro; there was much confusion caused by people pressing forward to get a sight of the cortege, and some very demonstrative persons were taken into custody. The first carriage that passed was believed to contain the Czar and his sons, and here, too, the cry was heard of "Pologne!" The others followed, attended by strong escorts, and were greeted occasionally with "Vive l'Empereur!" When the Imperial party entered, the audience, of course, rose to welcome them, but without any manifestation. The front rows were occupied by Ministers, Ambassadors, and all the high functionaries of State, military and civil, uniformed, embroidered, bearded and beardless to the utmost, the ladies radiant with diamonds. The entertainment consisted of the overture of "Guillaume Tell," an act of the "Africaine," and an act of "Giselle." The interior was magnificently decorated and lit up. The night was beautifully cool, and the crowds remained on the Boulevards till the last moment. It was midnight when the performance was ended; the carriages returned, still with dense crowds on both sides, by the same way it came, and attended by the same escort. As the carriages rolled along there were cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" with several times "Oh! oh! oh!" meant, perhaps, for groans. There were also shouts for the Empress, which her Majesty graciously acknowledged. The Emperor Napoleon and his party returned to the Tuilleries; the Czar and his friends to the Elisee.

The Elisee is called Bourbon, then—Napoleon and now Napoleon—and the street's once more became silent.

This, I believe, is the third time that King William of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon have seen and conferred with each other; but it is the first time in Paris. The first time was six or seven months before the accession of the former to the throne, when the Emperor had the famous interview at which the leading Princes of Germany assisted. The second was in October, 1851, when the King visited the Emperor at Compiegne, but did not make his appearance in Paris. The third arrived yesterday at Compiegne, with M. de Bismark, where he was met by the Prince and Princess Royal, who left Paris at a very early hour. They visited the Palace of Compiegne, and the Chateau of Pierrefonds, made a short excursion in the forest, and returned at half-past 2 to Compiegne, where the Imperial carriages were waiting for them. They were joined at Jemmapes by General de Failly, and then camped at the Emperor Napoleon's, an orderly officer and Chamberlain, who had left the Tuilleries the evening before to receive the King. The Prussian Ambassador, his first secretary of Embassy, and a military attaché were also in attendance at the same place. For their reception at the Northern Railroad terminus the same preparations were made as for the Emperor of Russia; the same high functionaries went to meet him, and the same troops in a close cortège accompanied him to the same quarters. There was not, however, the same curiosity among the public as on the former occasion. There were a good many people on the Boulevard de Strasbourg, but not one fourth of those that thronged it when the Czar passed the same way on Saturday. Two letters of the kind coming so close on each other are, perhaps, too much for the Parisians. The Royal party arrived at the terminus at a few minutes past 4, the Emperor having gone to meet it by the Rue Lafayette. After a short delay they got into the Imperial carriage, preceded by outriders in State livery, and by a strong escort composed of Landwehr and the squadron of the Cent Gardes, and followed by a number of carriages occupied by Prussian and French officers and the other attendants on the Sovereign, descended at a slow pace the Boulevard de Strasbourg. There was a good deal of noise but I could not make out any cry of "Vive la Pologne!" "Vive la Pologne!" is a cry which the Parisians have not yet learned to utter or hear. The Emperor did not take the same route as that on Saturday. They went straight along the Boulevard de Strasbourg, where the Czar did not pass through, for the same reason, perhaps, that his Prussian Majesty may not enter the Exhibition by the Pont de Jena, and then on by the Rue de Rivoli to the Tuilleries. The spectators did not catch a good sight of the Prussian King, for he was contrary to expectation, in a close carriage; and M. Bismark did not accept of a carriage to show himself. There were some cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and applause bestowed on the Emperor, but the Emperor did not seem to acknowledge acclamations. Soon after his arrival at the Tuilleries the King took up his quarters in the Pavillon Marsan; and his famous Minister sought the hospitality of the Prussian Embassy in the Rue de Lille.

The Sultan's Magnificent Preparations—Splendid Present for Eugene.

[From the Levant Herald, May 29, 1867.]

The great subject of conversation in the Turkish capital is the approaching visit of the Sultan to Western Europe. The preparations for the voyage have been vigorously pushed on. The Sultan has been redecorated, and a large throne, or chair of state, erected in his chief saloon—for what particular purpose we have not heard. Telegraphic orders have also been sent to the provinces recalling twenty picked members of the *silah-shouhar* (noble guard), who are to form his Majesty's personal guard.

The flotilla in attendance on the Imperial yacht will consist of the frigate Sultan Mahmud and a screw line of battle ship, under the command of Russian Pasha. Outside the Dardanelles the Sultan will be met by the French squadron of the Levant, which will escort his Majesty to Toulon. It is probable that Lord Clarence Paget and the Mediterranean fleet will also join in this compliment.

It has, we learn, been intimated to Fud Pacha that his Majesty will in Paris receive an autograph invitation from the Queen to visit London. The precise time of his Majesty's departure has not yet been announced—both day and hour, indeed, will depend upon the fiat of the chief astrologer—but Porte rumor fixes it for the 10th proximo.

Though M. Bourne, the French Minister, intimated that as his Majesty is to be the personal guest of the Emperor no present of any kind will be accepted at the Tuilleries, the Sultan is reported to have answered that "All-Osman deket saltanati kadim" (the magnificent grandeur of the Ottoman government is perpetual); and accordingly a solid gold model of the imperial kiosk at the Sweet Waters of Europe, with the surrounding trees in green enamel, and the river flowing past in brilliant, is being prepared as a *cadeau* for the Empress. The value of the river and of the *tour*, which is to surmount the entrance to the little building in rubies, will, it is stated, be £50,000.

The END OF JOLLEN—In 1857 his emerald, a poor player, King, died insane at Paris. The loss of the emerald had been long associated had a serious effect on Jollen, and from that period his energies seemed to fail; he was most anxious to return to France. His last concert in London took place at the Lyceum in 1858. His last appearance in public was at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, in the early part of February, 1859. After this he left England, broken in health and spirits. He went to Paris, where he was in prison for debt at the suit of an Englishman. This greatly increased his mental excitement, and he was for some time apparent. On being liberated, he arranged to give some concerts on a grand scale at the Cirque Impérial, in the Champs Elysees. The first was to have taken place on March 12th, 1866, but it was found necessary to put him under restraint some three weeks before that time. He was sitting at the piano in the morning, when he suddenly took a rich silver mug in his hand, and, addressing a young lady who was on a visit in the house, told her he had an inspiration from heaven to kill her. With wonderful presence of mind, she declared she was ready to die, but asked him to grant her one favor before fulfilling his mission. "What is it?" he replied; "I have power to agree to what you may demand." She begged that he would let her hear him play some of his own compositions on the piano. He consented, and went into an adjoining room to fetch the instrument. She turned the key upon him and rang for assistance. He was taken to Dr. Pien's Maison de Santé, known as La Folie St. James, where he died raving mad, on March 14th, 1869.

ABOUT THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—A California letter states that Marshall, who discovered gold in California, has recently found a rich silver mine in the same locality. Marshall is a half-breed, misanthropic, wild and erratic character. He lived in a little house in the suburbs of the village of Coloma, where he has for some time past cultivated a little garden, raised grapes, and made wine in a small way, from the sale of which he has managed to live. He is a tall, sinewy man, with grizzly hair and beard and wild eyes. For years he has lived in great poverty, but was too proud to receive assistance.

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NOTICE.

GESANG VEREIN GERMANIA.

Die Halbjahresfeier des Vereins am Freitag, den 9. August, um 8 Uhr Abends im Vereins Local Yates-Strasse statt. Sammlende Mitglieder werden sehr herzlich eingeladen.

F. REIL, Secretary.

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